

<p>SECRET</p>		<p>1. NAME OF AREA</p> <p>2. LOCATION</p> <p>3. DESCRIPTION</p>
<p>SECRET</p>		<p>4. DATE</p> <p>5. BY</p>

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4. The highlands of Kelonja are located between Ersek and the Gramos Mountains ^{Basin} 21° E - 42° 30' E. Arable areas of these highlands are located between an absolute altitude of 900 to 1100 meters and have a relative altitude of between 100 and 200 meters. The basin of the area is of low, rolling ground which can be turned into artificial meadows. Winter pastures, however, cannot be established because of excessive snows between the months of November and March. During this period most of the livestock in the area are moved to the lowlands. There are no swamps or forests. Sufficient headwaters are available for extensive irrigation. Marginal surfaces total about 30.50 square kilometers in the higher sections while in the center area there are about 109 square kilometers, making a grand total of 139.50 square kilometers or 13,950 hectares of farm and grassland available for summer pasture or meadows. During the period between 1934 and 1938 the crop distribution was made up of 700 hectares of corn, 600 hectares of wheat and 600 hectares of oats and barley; a grand total of 1900 hectares. If pastures are thoroughly improved there will be about 12,050 hectares that can possibly be turned over for the production of hay.

2. The highland plains of the Black Drini River in the Peshkopi area 41° 45' N 20° 30' E are located between 500 and 700 meters absolute altitude and have a relative altitude of between 100 and 200 meters in the southern part of the plains. Thereafter the plains drop to an altitude of about 300 meters absolute altitude to the north. The plains fall sharply towards the Black Drini River, with occasional hills ending in large plateaus. There are no swampy areas and very few forested sections. Marginal surfaces total about 37.50 square kilometers and the center surfaces about 155.00 square kilometers, making a total of 192.50 square kilometers or 19,250 hectares available for tilling and grasslands for summer pastures. Winter grazing is at a minimum because the ground is covered for most of the winter months with snow. Even the lower altitudes, around 300 meters, are the same. During the period between 1934 and 1938 the crop distribution consisted of 4600 hectares of corn, 800 of wheat and 500 of oats and barley; a total of 5,900 hectares. In the basis of these figures only 13,050 hectares (19,250 less 5,900) could be used for the growing of hay.

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✓ 4. The Kruja district highlands [40° 15' N - 20° 07' E] lie between 400 and 600 meters absolute altitude. The district is spotted with small, rolling hills of serpentine formation, which makes them unsuitable for hay raising. About 75% of the surface is covered with forests. Marginal surfaces total about 29.00 square kilometers and center surfaces about 124.00 square kilometers; a grand total of 153.00 square kilometers or 15,300 hectares. Of this total about one-fourth is farmland and pasture and the balance forest. It is not possible to estimate crop distribution and no figures are available.

✓ 5. The Valley of the Upper Vjosa [40° 15' N - 20° 10' E] is between Kelcira, Fier and Leshkovik and is located between 300 and 400 meters absolute altitude. The relative altitude is 100 meters. The area is mostly flat and there are no swamps or forests. The surfaces that can be cultivated between the 400 and 600 absolute altitude line are in excess of the surfaces of waste land that exists between the 300 and 400 meter altitude. Marginal surfaces total about 47.50 square kilometers and center surfaces about 21.00 square kilometers, a total of 68.50 square kilometers or 6,850 hectares. Crop distribution between 1934 and 1938 was 2,300 hectares of corn, 1,200 of wheat and 300 of oats and barley; a grand total of 3,800 hectares which was under cultivation. This left 3,050 hectares for winter pasture.

✓ 6. The Valley of the Dinos south and east of Gjirokastra, [40° 15' N - 20° E] which lies between the 200 and 300 meter absolute altitude line, is mostly flat. It has a relative altitude of 100 meters. Tillable surfaces between the 400 and 600 meter absolute altitude line exceed the waste surfaces existing between the 200 and 300 meter line, such as waterways, etc. There are no swampy depressions or forests. Marginal surfaces total 50.75 square kilometers, center surfaces 98.00 square kilometers, a total of 148.75 square kilometers or 14,875 hectares which are available for farming and winter pasture. Crop distribution during the period 1934-1938 consisted of 3,500 hectares of corn, 2,000 of wheat and 700 of oats and barley; a grand total of 6,200 hectares. It can, therefore, be estimated that in pre-Communist rural economy, winter pastures totaled about 8,550 hectares.

7. [] sketches of each of the afore-mentioned areas. Various villages in each area are shown by numbers and are identified by the accompanying legends. These particular areas can be ameliorated without too much difficulty by the Communists to help solve the livestock shortage in Albania.

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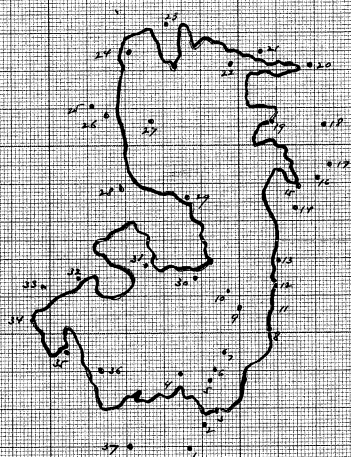
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ALBANIA
The Highland Basin Of Kelsonja (Kriske-Gramos Mountains)
(500-1100 m. absolute altitude; 100-200 m. relative)

Encl. 1



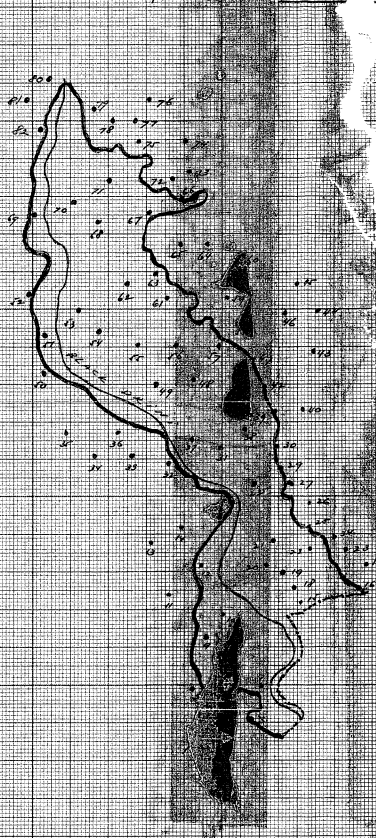
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Kopcke | 20. Kozel |
| 2. Gyteze | 21. Pepelas |
| 3. Androlikas | 22. Helmis |
| 4. Borove | 23. Rozhan |
| 5. Grodan | 24. Lubonje |
| 6. Tqubale | 25. Psarizi |
| 7. Brajkas | 26. Rozhan |
| 8. Brakeve | 27. Qafzeze |
| 9. Kriske | 28. Siluthe |
| 10. Pser | 29. Vodice |
| 11. Hagular | 30. Bejkove |
| 12. Maldior | 31. Gostovic |
| 13. Gukolar | 32. Misicke |
| 14. Kreshove | 33. Zharkan |
| 15. Skorovot | 34. Novosele |
| 16. Mlad | 35. Ikinas |
| 17. Bezhan | 36. Kuginas |
| 18. Batke | 37. Baimdash |
| 19. Shtike | |

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Encl. 2

THE HIGH PLAINS OF THE BLACK DRINY RIVER (Diber, Peshkopi)



1 Strikoon	29 Erebar	57 Peshkopi
2 Velsisht	30 Trepshe	58 Staravac
3 Ceranec	31 Pege	59 Shimsheh
4 Bobot	32 Roteah	60 Zimur
5 Bofrean	33 Lusnje	61 Borovjan
6 Shtepenze	34 Lika	62 Deshat
7 Garica	35 Arab	63 Koder
8 Bucevo	36 Belshan	64 Bohodoll
9 Homesh	37 Belan	65 Vranje
10 Okshatine	38 Kice	66 Linjan
11 Kovacine	39 Melan	67 Dynjak
12 Tropan	40 Linse	68 Rence
13 Shtoshan i P.	41 Tren	69 Belise
14 Mazhice	42 Greva	70 Armas
15 Blave	43 Radishte	71 Rukshe-Alli
16 Glibucisht	44 Zagrede	72 Shumbat
17 Kercisht	45 Gerjan	73 Venishte
18 Majtare	46 Bellave	74 Silatine
19 Adiaj Began	47 Bogovene	75 Trojak
20 Vajnik	48 Dehoshisht	76 Silova
21 Cauke	49 Cetrush	77 Polimat
22 Magellar	50 Shvath	78 Gicnada
23 Rodesht	51 Hurdhe	79 Rake
24 Bobok	52 Vajmedhaj	80 Zalli
25 Pesjak	53 Keshavec	81 Mile
26 Popinave	54 Vakuf	82 Nexhaj
27 Herbel	55 Breshdan	
28 Nevollan	56 Roshnapoje	

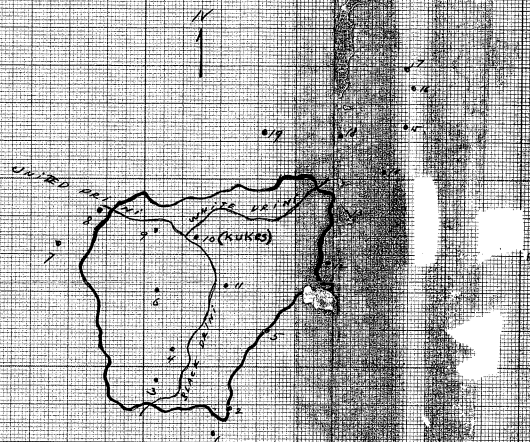
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Hand-drawn map of the region of the Black Dni, White & United Dni.

THE PLAINS OF KUKES (42°10' N - 20°30' E)

The Region of Black Dni, White & United Dni

Page 3.



- 1 Bicaj
- 2 Nange
- 3 Serrod
- 4 Cinemak
- 5 Shvleqn
- 6 Muz
- 7 Kalimay
- 8 Krakol
- 9 Koleh
- 10 Kuker
- 11 Gostil
- 12 Podbrege
- 13 Xheh
- 14 Bardhoc
- 15 Morine
- 16 Shalqin
- 17 Pogaj
- 18 Dmen
- 19 Gjinaj

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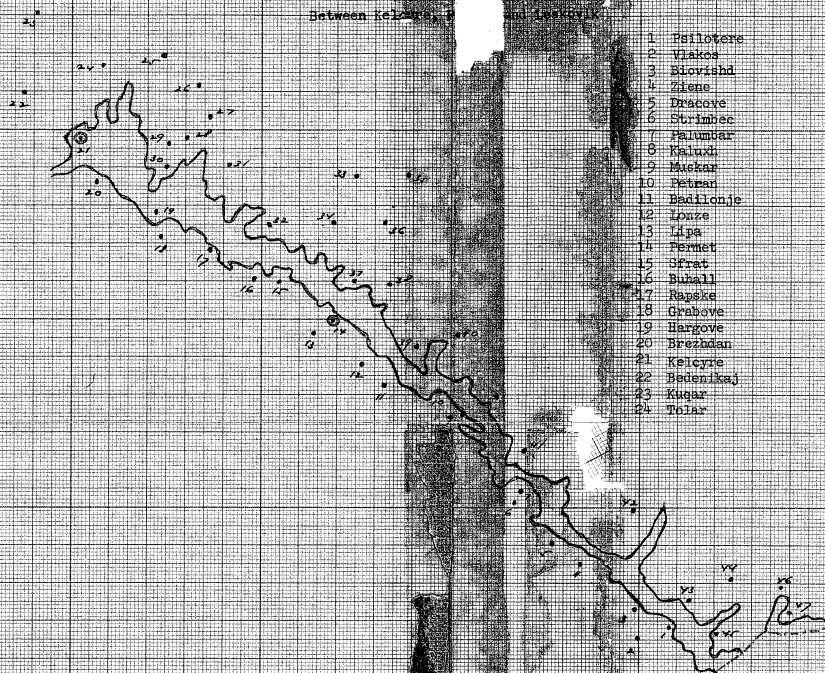
Krume District (42° 25' N - 28° 15' E)

Sheet 4



1. Mundek
2. Serve
3. Aurale
4. Vranicht
5. Dec
6. Mule
7. Krume
8. Rrafshë
9. Peke
10. Mah e Spermë
11. Nikollia
12. Gola
13. Iush
14. Dobrunë
15. Qarr
16. Prolë
17. Mjekerbardhe
18. Këpeneq
19. Ksm
20. Lenish
21. Kostur
22. Kelshan
23. Zaharishite

Valley of the Upper Vistula
Between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk

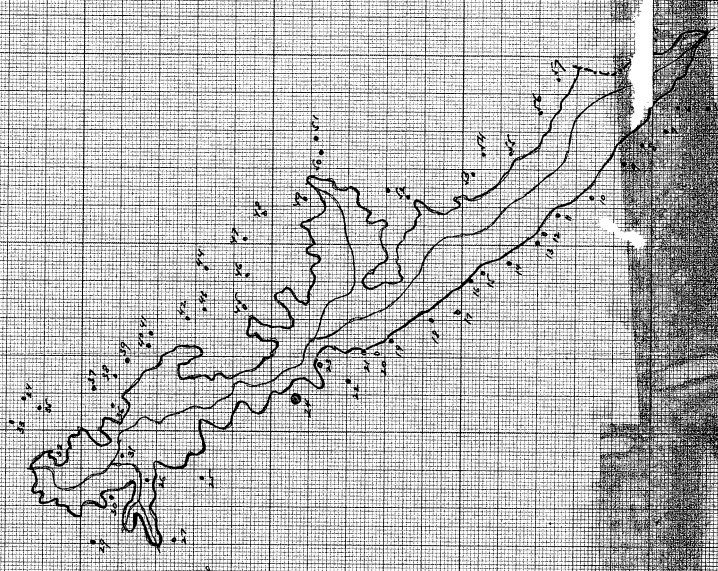


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|----|------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | Pailotere | 25 | Mertinje |
| 2 | Vistok | 26 | Pratar |
| 3 | Bicovishd | 27 | Senican |
| 4 | Zisne | 28 | Velcishd |
| 5 | Drabore | 29 | Variboh |
| 6 | Strimbec | 30 | Kuger |
| 7 | Halumdar | 31 | Pacomi |
| 8 | Keluni | 32 | Kosine |
| 9 | Muckar | 33 | Hotove |
| 10 | Petrar | 34 | Zienusa |
| 11 | Badillonje | 35 | Kosove |
| 12 | Lipse | 36 | Goshisht |
| 13 | Lips | 37 | Kutal |
| 14 | Pernat | 38 | Bodar |
| 15 | Sfrat | 39 | Mal i Bardhe |
| 16 | Buball | 40 | Gratove |
| 17 | Rapake | 41 | Parke |
| 18 | Gratove | 42 | Carshove |
| 19 | Hargove | 43 | Sirjan |
| 20 | Brezhdan | 44 | Cerke |
| 21 | Keicyre | 45 | Ferat |
| 22 | Bedenikaj | 46 | Gline |
| 23 | Kugar | 47 | Sarandapore |
| 24 | Tolar | | |

End. 5

Sheet 6

The Valley of the Drinos south and east of Gjirokastra (10 N-20 E)



- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lavin | 30. Mamelice |
| 2. Goranxhi | 31. Palokaster |
| 3. Selo | 32. Mundekug |
| 4. Glishar | 33. Terbuq |
| 5. Pepel | 34. Labove e Madhe |
| 6. Vadhine | 35. Labove e Voguel |
| 7. Bodrisht | 36. Karjan |
| 8. Bularat | 37. Kokos |
| 9. Zervat | 38. Gjat |
| 10. Jorgucat | 39. Erindi |
| 11. Gfaph | 40. Nokove |
| 12. Ligar | 41. Mingul |
| 13. Frashtan | 42. Kelle |
| 14. Gorice | 43. Dhoksat |
| 15. Terihat | 44. Qesarat |
| 16. Sofratike | 45. Krine |
| 17. Zervjan | 46. Tranushisht |
| 18. Haskove | 47. Saraginitar |
| 19. Vanishte | 48. Shtegopol |
| 20. Goranxhi | 49. Sune |
| 21. Dervican | 50. Labove e Sipërme |
| 22. Lazarat | 51. Labove e Poshtme |
| 23. Kollorce | 52. Libohove |
| 24. Gjirokastra | 53. Njpravishte |
| 25. Meshkullor | 54. Vlaho |
| 26. Cepun | 55. Gline |
| 27. Rrasat | 56. Episkop |
| 28. Karchiq | 57. Radat |
| 29. Karon | 58. Kakevie |